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collectif, en commandite simple, anonymes, en commandite par actions, en participation, à capital variable. (Paris: Dunod et Pinat. 1912. 9 fr.)

NEUMANN, M. *Das Reichsmonopol für Petroleum.* (Berlin: Verlag für Fachliteratur. 1912. Pp. 60. 2 m.)

ROTHSCHILD, E. *Kartelle. Gewerkschaften und Genossenschaften nach ihrem innern Zusammenhang im Wirtschaftsleben.* (Berlin: J. Springer. 1912. 4.80 m.)

SMITH, J. B. R. *Nature, organization and management of corporations under "An act concerning corporations (revision of 1896)" of the state of New Jersey, together with the text of the statutes relating thereto, to the end of the legislative session of 1912, with forms and precedents.* (Newark, N. J.: Department of State. 1912. Pp. 383. \$2.50.)

STOECKLE, A. *Spätrömische und byzantinische Zünfte.* (Leipzig: Dieterich. 1911.)

SCHWANDT, J. *Die deutschen Aktien-Gesellschaften im Rechtsverkehr mit Frankreich und England. Verlegung des Sitzes und Rechtsstellung ihrer Niederlassungen im Ausland. Arbeiten zum Handels-Gewerbe- und Landwirtschaftsrecht, 11.* (Marburg: N. G. Elwert's Verlag. 1912. Pp. xxi, 448. 10 m.)

WATROUS, E. *The corporation act of Connecticut, revised and annotated.* (New Haven: Yale University Press. 1912. \$2.25.)

————— *Public utility laws and court decisions. Proceedings of the twenty-third annual convention of the National Association of Railway Commissioners.* (Washington: Traffic Service Bureau. 1912. Pp. 1507. \$7.50.)

————— *Loi norvégienne du 19 juillet 1910 sur les sociétés anonymes et les sociétés en commandite par actions suivie de la loi du 6 août 1897 sur les obligations au porteur.* (Paris: A. Pedone. 1912.)

Labor and Labor Organizations

The Standard Rate in American Trade Unions. By DAVID A. McCABE. Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science. Series XXX, No. 2. (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. 1912. Pp. 251.)

The treatment of the subject of this monograph is not as comprehensive as the title would indicate. The breadth of view, however, was purposely narrowed by the author who does not profess to offer a complete view of the standard rate. In his introduction he states his point of view as follows:

In the present study, the standard rate is considered solely as a device for securing effective union participation in the determination of wage rates by union bargaining or by collective enforcement. The standard rate is regarded as a trade-union device, as a piece of union mechanism, and attention is directed entirely toward the question of form and extent of application, and especially to the manner in which it fulfils its purpose of enabling the union to bring its collective strength to bear in behalf of the individual member in the settlement of actual wages.

The author disclaims the intention of discussing any of the social implications of the standard rate, thus leaving out of consideration many of the most interesting phases of the subject. Although much valuable data have been collected, and several important phases are described, it seems to the reviewer that the author has not completed the study of that phase of his intended field dealing with "the manner in which it fulfils its purpose of enabling the union to bring its collective strength to bear in behalf of the individual member in the settlement of wages."

A full description of the administration of the piece scale, under many varying conditions encountered in many different trades, is given in chapter 1. It includes an analysis of the chief features of piece-scale construction as well as an excellent classification and description of the important elements directly affecting the rate of remuneration in various trades. The many examples cited give a convincing picture of the difficulties encountered when attempting to construct a piece scale that can be practically adjusted to the many different conditions existing in any given trade.

In dealing with the standard time rate in chapter 2, the author has come nearer to an analytical discussion of important motives and policies than in any other chapter. There is an ample treatment of the attitude of trade-unions toward the classification of workers on the basis of competency. However, the questions of union policy in regard to premium and bonus systems, and the relation of wages and efficiency, in their bearing upon the power of the trade-union to establish standard rates, deserve at this time a much more thorough consideration than the author has given.

In chapter 3, the area of the standard rate is discussed in its following aspects: the history of the attempts, struggles, failures, and partial successes of various trade-unions to establish and extend the area of the standard rate; the extent to which the uniform rate is now established locally, districtally, and nationally, and an enumeration of many exceptions and variations in partic-

ular trade-unions; and a meager statement of the principles discerned in the policy of the union as to the extension of the area of the uniform rate.

Chapter 4 is given up largely to a classification of the trade-unions from the viewpoint of their attitude toward the system of wage payment, and to a statement and enumeration of those trade-unions which fall into the five different classes.

Throughout the work there is much information concerning the customs of individual unions and their attitudes toward specific policies. It comprises a most eloquent statement of difficulties, irregularities, qualifications, exceptions, interpretations, etc., that must be taken into account when attempting to put into practice anything that approaches uniformity or standardization.

The two chief adverse criticisms have to do with the length and the omissions. The main body of the work is needlessly drawn out; much of the reader's time could have been saved without detracting from the clearness or completeness of the monograph if some of the data embodied in the main part of the page had been put into the footnotes. After making a general statement which covers perhaps a few lines, the author then proceeds to follow it with page after page of data illustrating the statement. An example is found in chapter 3, where, after giving a page and a half to general discussion, he devotes the next forty pages largely to a detailed statement of the struggles of various unions in attempting to extend the area of the standard rate.

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Finding Employment for Children who Leave the Grade Schools to go to Work. Report to the Chicago Woman's Club, The Chicago Association of Collegiate Alumnae and The Woman's City Club. (Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy, Department of Social Investigation. Russell Sage Foundation. 1912. Pp. 56. 25 cents.)

In a manner, at once attractive and serious, the social consequences of what might be called the *deformative* years of a child's life are briefly described in the first pages of this report prepared by Sophonisba P. Breckinridge, Edith Abbott, and Anne S. Davis. "At the age when children in a well-to-do family are still treated as children and never allowed to make any important